The first group of letters is familiar from printing and these letters use the basic c to c connection. Children can easily identify these letters. In both print and cursive, these letters start on the mid line with the Magic c stroke.
These letters are also familiar from printing. The h and p have been de-looped for simplicity. Letters h, t, and p end on the baseline. They are easy to connect to letters that start on the baseline.
This group doesn’t look like the printed letters. Letter e is the most frequently used letter. All three use similar stroke patterns and strategies. We keep the loops on e, l, and f because making a loop helps the pencil move in the right direction to connect to the next letter.
Most children recognize these letters from printing. They are fairly easy to learn. The letters u and y begin with similar strokes, and letters i and j begin with similar strokes.
These three letters are not familiar from printing. They can be challenging, but if taught using the step-by-step directions, they will not present any difficulty. The letter \( k \) has been de-looped to keep it clear and simple.
This group has a special name - the Tow Truck Letters. These four letters are the only lowercase cursive letters that do not end on the baseline. The ending sticks out like a tow, and it never bends down to pick up another letter.
The number of bumps in these letters is important and tricky. When a Tow Truck Letter comes before \( m \) or \( n \), use the printed style of these letters. Children should know the difference between the printed and cursive letters.
These letters are used infrequently and can be challenging, so we wait until the end to introduce them. Although $q$ uses a Magic c stroke, it is taught here to avoid confusion with $g$. 
These letters are taught first because they are easy. They look just like their lowercase partners, only bigger! The fancy strokes and extras have been eliminated, making them clean, clear, and easy to learn.
These letters are familiar from printing. They use a common introductory stroke pattern: ready, down. It’s like picking up a hammer (ready) and hitting a nail (down).
These letters are new and require special attention to consistent modeling and practice. There are Letter Stories in the Teacher’s Guide for G and S. E is unfamiliar but easy. We give children the option to use a printed or a cursive Q.